CAUSE OF THE BOER WAR.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH FOR-EIGNERS BECOME CITIZENS.

Bir Alfred Milner's Vain Efforts to Persuade Krager at the Bioemfontein Conference to Mitigate These Conditions Failure of This Conference Followed by the War. Since the war between England and the Boers began there has been considerable discussion as to the form of eath which the South African Republic exacted from all persons desiring to become full citizens of that country. In the United States, as is well known, the candidat for citizenship when announcing his intention of becoming naturalized is not required to take an oath of allegiance to the United States upon taking out his first papers. and he remains until the day of his naturalization a subject of the country from which he comes. Not having been required to forswear his allegiance to that country, he is under its protection until he is officially declared a citizen of the United States, with full citizenship papers, for not until these paper are given to him does he forswear allegiance to the country of his birth. A great many advocates of the Boers have contended since the trouble in South Africa became acute that in the matter of the oath exthe fact that in order to be-

acted by the Transvaal Government the conditions are not different from those in this country and that the grievances of the Uitlanders or foreign-born population arose wholly come naturalized they were required to have what seemed to them too long a residence in the country. In the negotiations preceding the war, only extracts of which have been published here, the oath was mentioned as one of the chief grievances. Assertions have been made by persons con-

was mentioned as one of the chief grievances. Assertions have been made by persons conversant with the trouble that the Transvaal made a man forswear allegiance to his country and then required him to live continuously in the Transvaal for twelve years before according him the right of citizenship, his status being virtually that of "the man without a country." This assertion has brought forth denials from many quarters, but it would seem that those who made them had not carefully studied the text of the negotiations.

The Transvaal Government, it appears from the report of the conference between Sir Alfred Miner and President Krüger at Bloemfontein last May, has since 1882, required that all persons at the time of agnouncing their intention and desire of becoming full citizens with all the franchise rights of the burghers, should take an oath forswaring allegiance to all other countries and particularly to the country from which they came. By the peculiar law of the Transvaal which the burghers contend was made for its protection against foreign invasion, a person desirous of eventually obtaining the franchise must, upon his arrival in the country, register his intention and at the same time take the oath by which he forfeited his citizenship elsewhere. At the expiration of two years after taking this oath the right was given to him of voting for members of the Raad or lower legislative body, provided he continued to register his intention each year in the manner that he did at first. Four years after the first registration he receives the right to hold a seat in the lower house if elected by the residents of his district, but under the laws in force at the time of the content of the first registration and at the same time that he will be seaded by the notion of the district, but under the laws in force at the time of the content of the first registration and at the same time take the oath by the did at first. years after the first registration he receives the right to hold a seat in the lower house if elected by the residents of his district, but under the laws in force at the time of the conference at Bloemfontein it was not until ten years from this time or fourteen years after his first registration that he received the full franchise possessed by the burghers or the right to vote for members of the Volksraad or upper house, or to hold a seat in it or to vote for President. As the Volksraad possessed the power to vote any law passed by the lower house, it was thus in supreme control of legislation. At the Bloemfontein conference which failed of any agreement, Sir Alfred Milner's proposals as given in his despatch to Mr. Chamberlain printed in the London Times of June 10 were: (1) The full franchise after five years' residence, (2) to one who had declared his intention to reside permanently in the Transvaal. (3) and who had taken an oath to obey the laws, undertake all obligations of citizenship and to defend the independence of the Transvaal.

President Krüger's conciliatory proposal as given in Sir Alfred Milner's despatch was that a newcomer should obtain naturalization, but not the full franchise after two years provided he had registered his intention fourteen days atter his arrival and had compiled with these terms: (1) Had given six months' notice of intention, (2) had registered for two years continually, (3) had resided in the republic during that period, (4) had undergone no dishonoring sentence, (5) had given proof of obedience to the laws, (6) had given proof of obedience to the laws, (6) had given proof of obedience to the laws, (6) had given proof of obedience to the laws, (6) had given proof of obedience to the law fifth had given proof of obedience to the law fifth had given proof of obedience to the law fifth had given proof of obedience to the law fifth had given proof of obedience to the law fifth had given proof of obedience to the law fifth had given proof of president hriter's proposal, a per

registered every year and had continued to comply with the terms above mentioned. The oath mentioned as required in the Free State of persons intending to become naturalized was simply one of fidelity, but it can be seen from these terms that upon becoming naturalized after two years and six months' residence, a person would be compelled to forswear allegiance to his former country and yet in return he would not receive the full franchise but must wait five years more. It would thus be nine years before he possessed any control of legislation.

be nine years before he possessed any control of legislation.

Sir Alfred Milner said of this to Mr. Chamberlain in his despatch regarding the conference: "Under this plan a majority would not naturalize the ause the scheme retained the unfortunate principle by which a man must abandon his old citizenship for a number of years before getting full burgher rights, my view being that, however long a period of residence was fixed before a man became a burgher, he should be admitted once for all to full rights on taking the oath of allegiance."

Further light is thrown on the question of the onth in the verbatim report of the Bloomfontein conference as given in the green book of the Transvaal Government. This was printed in full in the London Times later. Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner, said to President Krüger that under the laws of the Transvaal then in force it took fourteen years, or as Krüger proposed, nine years to get the full franchise. "British subjects," he said to Krüger, "have to take an oath whereby they lose their citizenship and then they would have to wait still twelve years, or according to the new plan, seven years, before becoming full burghers."

President Krüger in reply said: "These people are themselves the cause of this. In 1870, the law said a residence of one year got the full franchise. In 1881, however, after the War of Independence, some officials and some members of the Rand said they were still residents of Great Britain, and as a consequence the Transvaal had to pay indemnity to Great Britain for money taken from the people to defend the State, notwithstanding that they had sworn fidelity to our nation and had taken an oath of office to obey the laws and keep in view the independence of the Transvaal, and yet this oath helped us nothing and they were still British subjects.

Minner contended in reply that annexation had intervened and that the British alleged that during annexation they were British subjects.

Minner contended in reply that annexation had intervened of legislation. Sir Alfred Milner said of this to Mr. Cham-

jects.
"But they had sworn fidelity," said Krüger,
"and as burghers had to assist us if they did
not fight. Thereupon our burghers said that
the newcomers must thereafter foreswear pre-

vious allegiance.

Milner said he considered it superfluous to

Miner said he considered it superfluous to demand more than an oath of allegiance and a willingness to obey the laws and to defend the independence, as it was certain that the taking of this oath would rob persons of existing citizenship. "It oach to be," he says, "a simple oath of lidelity taken at the time a man got the full franchise."

Later on in the conference President Krüger said this in regard to the status of persons who had foresworn their allegiance to other countries: "I maintain that on taking the oath of nauralization and so becoming entitled to elect members to the Second Rand, they become lawful burghers and that they at that moment may receive more than they did in their own country for they could in such a short time in no other country elect magistrates or ministers." In another place in replyto a question from Milner, Krüger said that he had the power to commandeer or call out for mintary service persons who had taken this oath atthough as has been shown they did not possess the full Tranchise in having the right to vote for President or members of the Volksraad tut were simply waiting in some cases for isaturalization. This power. President Krüger added, he had not taken advantage of in many cases.

Sir Alfred Milner wrote regarding the confer-

in many cases.

Sir Alfred Milner wrote regarding the conference: Even accepting the full view of President Krüger as to what constitutes burghers in, yet when there are both full burghers and half burghers, the latter must be called an inferior class and to that class men without citizenship, under some circumstances, may indefinitely be confined."

The conference was fruitless of agreement and four months later both sides plunged into war to settle the dispute.

Sails Blown From a Schooner.

Nerretk, Va., Feb. 7.-The schooner John Norrecta, va. reb. 7.—The schooner John R. Peniose, Capt. Fisher, bound from Philacelphia for Brunswick with coal, put in here today to replace her mainsail and foresail. While at sea last Sunday she was struck by a harricane, which blew the sails from her. The Penrose, which base who sails from her. The Penrose, which harrisely escaped destruction, has since been going before the wind and when it vected to the harriboyest she came before it to Noviolk.

As to Lots, Plots or Farms. Renders of The Sun always know when a good thing is presented. Let them know what you have to offer by using its advertising solumns.—Ade.

FRANK TALK TO KOHLSAAT. The "Chicago Chronicle" Lectures Him on

His Libel Suit Against Hinman. CHICAGO, Feb. 7 .- The Chicago Chronicle this morning, under the caption "Evil That Men Do Lives After Them," pays its respects editorially to Editor Kohisaat in foreible fashion. It says: "Instead of shying harmless bricks at a local Judge who disappointed his expectations, Mr. Kohlsaat would do well, in this hour of his unhappiness, calmly to reflect upon his methods and their outcome and draw such lessons therefrom as may be deemed wise. Time was when Mr. Yerkes was the aggrieved person. but, being a good deal of a thoroughbred, he made no outery. Day after day he was held up to scorn by the young men whom Kohlsaat employs to marshal the King's English with that

force and skill which he himself lacks. "It was asserted that Mr. Yerkes was sustaining a daily newspaper publication from the proceeds of robbery. In a place of trust with relation to certain traction corporations, it was alleged he stole the money of these corporations in order to carry on the newspaper. Of course in Mr. Kohlsaat's view this would not be libelous, because it would be an assertion regarding Mr. Yerkes."

Other infamous charges made repeatedly by Kohlsaat against Mr. Yerkes are alluded to and Other infamous charges made repeatedly by Kohlsaat against Mr. Yerkes are alluded to and the thronicle continues:

"Assertions of this kind were very glibly made under the eye of the editor, who deemed it his privilege to deal damnation round the land on all he deemed his foe; that is, all he deemed virtue's foe. Mr. Yerkes pursued the even tenor of his way. He appears to be nothing of what is called a dunghil fowl. He took his punishment quietly and went about his business until it seemed to occur to him that since he had weapons as bandy and lethal as Mr. Kohlsaat's own he might well retaliate.

"The Kohlsaat editor got back some of his own medicine, but he did not take it as quietly and as gracefully as Mr. Yerkes took his. He seemed to be startled and dazed that the eel refused longer to keep still while he skinned it. He bellowed his dissent and looked about for a subservient State's attorney who would afford him the protection of the law, to which he thought himselffairly entitled.

"Even after he has been admonished by the finding of a jury that the law will not protect an evil doer, he seems to think it quite proper that because a Judge, distinguished in Cook county for his learning and ability, refuses to find the way his lawyers demanded and the way he thought the case ought to go, he should be made the subject of belittling comment and ridicule, saving to him substantially: You may or not kiss the rod, but if you don't Pillay it on, by G-d' Among level-headed people this is not regarded as exactly fair, not to say courteous, treatment of the judiciary."

Kohlsaat is then admonished to "Address himself solely to that work of the pot and shears called Journalism' by such profleients as himself, in order to advise himself fully that he and his doings are really not subjects of profound interest to a newspaper reading public."

MR. FRICK'S NEW VENTURE.

MR. FRICK'S NEW VENTURE. It Is Expected That He Will Buy the Sparrow's Point Steel Works.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.-H. C. Frick, lately of the Carnegie Steel Company, came to this city yesterday, and this morning, in company with Luther S. Bent of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, went to Baltimore to look over the steel plant at Sparrow's Point. It is thought that the negotiations for the purchase of the plant, which have been pending for several weeks, may be concluded. An official of the Pennsylvania Company said to-day:

"Mr. Frick offers high enough figure for the plant at Sparrows Point and it looks like a sale, but that will only be determined in the next sale, but that will only be determined in the next few days, perhaps by Monday next. It will cost the new organization something in the neigh-borhood of from \$14,000,000 to \$15,000,000 to acquire the property and operate it under mod-ern conditions with the improvements neces-sary for the production of armor plate, and it is fairly well understood that Mr. Frick intends to take up the manufacture of armor plate on more extensive lines than has yet been at-tempted.

"It is given out that Collis P. Huntington, whose extensive shippards and dry docks at Newport News make his company a very desirable interest to deal with, has united to a large extent with Mr. Frick in this new venture, and it is not so much a question of capital just now as it is of a plant big enough to start with. Sparrows Point will supply the armor plate for vessels built at Newport News and also at the Camden works of the New York Ship Building Company."

PLANT OFFICES TO BE MOVED,

Management of the Estate's Enterprises to Be Directed From New Haven.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 7.-The residence of Mrs. Henry C. Hotchkiss of 137 Church street has been sold to the Henry B. Plant estate. The building, which is in the Tontine Hotel block, near the City Hall, will be used as an office building by the Plant estate, and the offices of the company will be transferred from New York to this city. Extensive additions and

York to this city. Extensive additions and improvements will be made in the building to fit it for business offices.

Mrs. Hotchkiss said to-day that the papers had been virtually passed for the transferrence of the property a day or two previous to the death of Mr. Plant, but on account of Mr. Plant's death the transaction was postponed. Mr. Plant intended to fit it up as a dwelling and office building, and intended to live in it part of the winter and use the two lower floors for offices, transferring the New York headquarters to this city.

for offices, transferring the New York head-quarters to this city.

On Jan. 29 Judge Lynde Harrison, as attor-ney for the estate, took up the purchase of the building and papers were passed on that date winding up the deal. Judge Harrison is now the leading head of the estate and will give a large part of his time to the management after the offices are moved here from New York. He is in the South at present.

CHARGED WITH NOTE RAISING. 3 George B. Stolles of Washington Arrested at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 7.—City Detective John Morgan assisted Detective Helan of Washington to-day in arresting George B. Stolles, who is charged at Washington, D. C., with raising a note from \$500 to \$5,000 and also with other faisifications amounting to also with other laistications amounting to \$112,000. It is said that Stolles engaged in a speculation in real estate near Gettysburg battledeld a few years ago, and meeting with financial reverses tried to recoup himself by illegal transactions. He was captured at the house of a relative in Steelton. He accompanied Detective Helan to Washington without resistance.

BULLET IN HIS BRAIN.

Young Zimmermann's Relatives Cannot Understand Why He Should Kill Himself.

Frederick Zimmermann, a real estate dealer at 217 West 125th street, shot and killed himself early yesterday morning in bed in his nome, 2108 Madison avenue. His mother found him dead when she went to awake him. A revolver was clasped in his hand and there was a bullet wound in his right temple. A was a bullet wound in his right temple. A doctor was summoned but said that death had been instantaneous.

Zimmermann was the son of William Zimmermann, one of the best known jewelers in the city sixty years ago. His relatives are at a loss to find a reason for his death. They say that his business was prosperous and he had no love affair. He was particularly jovial on Tuesday night just before he went to bed. He was 29 years old.

She Saturates Her Clothing With Kerosene

Oil and Sets It on Fire. TROY, N. Y., Feb. 7.-Mrs. William Leibing, wife of a wealthy farmer residing in Grant's Hollow, near Lansingburg, after performing her household duties this morning, deliberately saturated her clothing with kerosene oil and applied a match. She was quickly enveloped in flames. A farmhand at work just outside the house, who saw smoke issuing from the room, went to her assistance and extinguished the flames. She was brought to the Samaritan Hospital, where it is thought she cannot recover.

Shot Himself Because He Was \$15 Short. Louis Guillemot of 90 West Houston street told the daughter of his neighbor groceryman Ghignai yesterday that he was \$15 short in his accounts with the Prudential Life Insurance Company, for which he is an agent. Then he went late a rear room and shot himself in the breast. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, bewailing his bad aim. The doctors think he will die. He has a wife and two children.

Committed Suicide Rather Than Go to Work. AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Feb. 7.-Neil, son of Thomas Horning of Fultonville, committed suicide this morning by taking carbolic acid The young man refused to go to work after his father had secured a position for him in a silk mill. He refused to get up this morning and later was found by his father in a dying condition. He was 19 years of age.

GEN. LUDLOW IS UPHELD.

DECISION THAT HE IS THE RULER OF HAVANA CITY.

It Is Believed, However, That the Department He Commands Will Soon Be Abolished, Leaving Gen. Wood Full Power.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HAVANA, Feb. 7.-Governor General Wood has decided against Civil Governor Nunez in dispute between that official and Gen. Ludlow over the former's assertion of his right to review the Havana budget.

There was a conference last night between Gen. Wood, Gen. Ludlow and Gov. Nunez. At this meeting the Governor General explained to Nunez that, inasmuch as President McKinley's order making Gen. Ludlow supreme in Havana city was still in force, Gen. Ludlow must have the budget.

Civil Gov. Nunez says he understands this, but he does not know whether in the future he or Gen. Ludlow will be Civil Governor of the city. He declares that to maintain the present situation with two commands. Wood's and Ludlow's, each getting orders from the President, is ridiculous, and is so confusing as to his position that he does not know where he stands officially.

The impression prevails here that the upholding of Gen. Ludlow is due to a desire not to offend his pride, in view of the belief that he will shortly be relieved. The opinion is almos universal that the present state of affairs cannot last, but that, rather than raise an annoying issue with Washington at this time, Governor General Wood deemed it best to worry along until Gen. Ludlow's departure next Saturday. After that the Department of

Havana may be abolished. The mud-slinging contest in which the newspaper La Lucha and Gen. Ludlow have been engaged lately was so unbecoming and injurious to the interests of the American administration that Governor General Wood decided to make an effort to stop it. He sent for Editor San Miguel to-day and unofficially and solely in his personal capacity talked over the matter with him. What was said is not known. San Miguel's defence of his course has been that Gen. Ludlow said worse things about him than he ever said of Gen Ludlow. Judging from the columns of La Lucha, Gen. Wood succeeded in smoothing the editor down, as nothing derogatory to Gen. Ludlow appears in the paper to-day. The fight with the Discusion, aroused by Gen. Ludlow's letter to a New York newspaper, is still raging. Challenges and counter-challenges are flying thick and fast, but there have been no duels yet.

Mr. Robert Porter and Gen. Sanger arrived here to-day. The Havana Board of Trade advises all merchants having complaints about the tariff to submit reports to the Revising Committee. Michael Dady of New York has also arrived

business other than that it is connected with his Hayana sewer contract. The Maine Memorial Association has decided to hold services on the anniversary of the destruction of that vessel, and to decorate the

here. He makes no statement concerning his

MAJOR LOGAN BURIED.

Business Suspended and Schools Dismisse During the Funeral Exercises.

Youngstown, Ohio, Feb. 7.—The funeral of Major John A. Logan took place to-day. Hundreds were in attendance from out of town. Throughout the morning a constant stream of people passed through the main vestibule of St. John's Episcopal Church, where, on a flowerdecked catafalque, the body lay guarded by a detail from the Logan Rifles, a local military organization attached to the National Guard of the State and formerly commanded by Major Logan. At 2 o'clock the funeral services in the body of the church began. The Rt. Rev. William A. Leonard, Bishop of Ohio; the Rev. A. L. Frazer, Jr., the rector, and the Rev. r. A. Snively of Chicago officiated. At the conclusion of the burial service the remains were placed on a funeral car and the procession formed. It consisted of an escort of United States Regulars from Fort Wayne, a provisional battalion of the Fifth Regiment, O. N. G., with the full regimental staff; mourners h., with the full regimental staff; mourners eran and civic organizations, all preceded the regimental band of the Seventh United vice, the body was placed in the fine Andrews family mausoleum.

The Society of the States Injantry. It moved directly to Oak Hill mausoleum. Society of the Army of the Tennessee, of Major Logan was a member by

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee, of which Major Logan was a member by descent, was represented at the ceremonies by a delegation. The honorary pallbearers were former business associates of Major Logan, the body bearers being a detail from the Logan Rifles. During the hours of the funeral business throughout the city was suspended and the schools were dismissed.

Artillery for Lawton's Funeral.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.-The Fourth Artillery, stationed at North Point, will attend the funeral of Major-Gen. Lawton at Arlington on Friday. The battery will be in charge of Capt. W. H. Stewart and will also be accompanied by Lieut. Frederick Gallup. Major Frederick Fuger. Commandant of Fort McHenry and subposts, will attend the funeral and will have charge of a battalion of artillery in the funeral parade.

awton's Body Passes Through Pittsburg PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 7.-The train bearing Gen. Lawton's body, the General's family, and Gen. Shafter, who is in charge of the funeral military detail, passed through here to-night A large crowd was at the Union Station. Major S. W. Hay, commander of Captain Hunt Camp rvice men of the Spanish war, was at the

LITTLE MISERIES OF MARRIED LIFE.

and Takes Six Months' Vacation. Margaret Hoffman was the principal witness in the General Sessions yesterday against Mar-tin, her husband. She testified that she was cooking a chicken on Dec. 2 when her husband came home. He nibbled and nibbled at the chicken until there was nothing left but the heart. Then she was so vexed that she threw

"I wouldn't have done it if I'd a-known he'd beat me for the next hour," she testified. "Didn't you hit him with the frying pan," asked the cross-examining counsel. "No, but he hit me with the stew pot," was

the answer. "Was there any chicken in it." "There wasn't any goose in it or you might not be here now," said the witness. "Why do you come here to swear away your husband's liberty? Don't you love him?'

husband's liberty? Don't you love him?" asked counsel.

"Love him! I wouldn't be cooking chicken for him if I didn't. But don't you make such talk to me. It's none of your business whether I love him or not."

"I only took a little of the breast," said Martin, "and gave the dog a bone. Then my wife came in and she said that if I liked chicken she'd give me sonie. With that Judge, she heaved it all at me. It was hot stuff, and both me and the dog began to how! I may have rebuked her. Judge, but I didn't lick her for an hour; only for a few minutes." He got six months.

SLEIGH STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

One Man Fatally Injured-Another Thrown on the Cowcatcher and Escapes. TROY, N. Y., Feb. 7.-A sleigh containing Frederick Myer and Jacob Veil was struck by Fitchburg train No. 7, due in this city at 6:55 to-night, and Myet received injuries from which he died in about half an hour. Viel's escape was miraculous. When the train struck the entter he was thrown upon the cowcatcher of the locomotive, where he remained until the train was brought to a standstill.

The marriage of Miss Daisy Spear and Marshall Wooley took place last evening in St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth avenue and 127th street. The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her brother. Charles Spear. Miss Amy C. Scoville attended her as maid of honor and the Misses Seilick. Emelie Mahr, Edith Stewart and Beile Linch were the bridemaids. John Gillespie assisted the bridegroom as best man. Bruce Falconer, Gerrish H. Milliken, William Campbell and William C. Spear, brother of the bride, were the ushers. After the church ceremony the bride's mother. Mrs. Charles Spear of Fitth avenue and 120th street gave a reception and bridal supper, R. Van De Water performed the ceremony.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

The latest use of a well-known New York name is likely to lead to litigation, according to the stories told now about the intentions of the parties most interested. This is the latest well-known New York name to be used in trade and in particularly flamboyant gold letters adorns a plate-glass window on upper Fifth avenue. The establishment which it ad vertises is conducted by a young man who has a perfect right to use the name, as it happens to be his own and is quite as much his property as if it were Smith or Jones. But his relatives are not all of the same opinion. One of his uncles is said to object to the sight of the family name displayed so democratically and conspicuously as he journeys to and from his home only a few blocks further up. It may be necessary to call in the aid of the courts to satisfy those members of the family who think that their name should not be used to attract attention to a bouquet store. The bitterness which one side is said to feel over the matter has not been assuaged to any extent by the fact that a feud has existed for years between these two branches. This is one of the few instances in which retail commerce as a means of livelihood for young men of good family and position has not been caused by necessity. In this case the proprietor of the store comes of a wealthy family, which has ample means to launch him in any branch of business that he might select. Several years ago the name of another family quite as well known here adorned a millinery shop, and the coat of arms was also displayed without any protest from other branches of the family. ily who think that their name should not be

"It amuses me to hear the complaints against the violation of the street-car notices prohibiting spitting," said an Englishman, "as if it were possible by the use of this prohibition to stop the practice in a short time, whatever the penalty of its violation may be. It is not a matter or practice that can be ended promptly. No end of notices or severe punishment for violating them can accomplish it. For at least a generation Americans will have to decrease the steam heat to which they are accustomed in their houses and in all public places, and keep the temperature down to some reasonable degree. While they are doing this it will also be necessary to give up drinking lee water in such quantities and drinking lee cold fluids at all times. After a generation has been brought up in this way signs in the street cars may be effective, for the causes of the trouble which they seek to prevent will be removed. There will, of course, in that time be nobody so unenlightened as to indulge in the baleful practice of chewing tobacco, so it is not necessary to take them into consideration, and when the question of steam heat and ice water has been finally adjusted it may be possible to enforce obedience to the prohibitions in public piaces, but that task would be very much easier if the climate were entirely changed. Until some of these conditions exist it seems to me quite ridiculous that there should be any excitement over the matter." generation Americans will have to decrease

Mme Sembrich received recently a request which is unique among all the curious begging etters that arrive at the Metropolitan Opera House. Some of them are remarkable enough at times to give particular distinction to this specimen of audacity. Ayoung woman wrote that she conducted a milk and eggs route, and had enough customers to enable her to support herself out of this occupation. To prove the truth of this story a number of postal cards bearing orders sent by her patrons were enclosed. While business was fairly prosperous according to her letter, she was very much in need of a horse and wagon that would greatly facilitate the delivery of her wares. She wrote that this could be bought for a very small sum and that its possession would enable her to drive out every day to the farmers and return to her patrons with their supplies very much earlier than she can at present. The letter of course closed with the request that enough money be sent to her to invest in the horse and wagon. Only a few days after this communication was received, another came demanding the return of the postal cards submitted as an evidence of good faith, and ending with a request for two seats. Beggars who write to singers have been known to ask for all sorts of things, from autographs to old clothes, but never before was there a demand for a horse and wagon. ruth of this story a number of postal cards

One New Yorker has introduced here a London custom which he hopes will be adopted. "As I left the house after dinner the other night," said the man who called attention to the innovation, "the man with me handed to the butler as he went out a visiting card together with a fifty-cent piece. I was surprised at the proceeding, which was quite unfamiliar to me, and asked him what it meant. He exto me, and asked him what it meant. He explained that the butler would deliver his card to the hostess some day when she returned to the house with the information that its original owner had called. In that way his social obligations following the dinner were discharged without even the trouble of going to the house. He knew perfectly well that the woman who entertained him was busy woman who entertained him was busy with social duties and that a visit was not particularly desired by her. They were in the same set in New York city, met each other frequently and cared nothing about the formality of a call, so the combination of a fifty-cent piece, a visiting card and the butter seemed to him to supply an important social need. I had heard that this sort of thing was done in London, and that, indeed, most of the visits there are paid by the butters in this fashion, but I have never dared to try it in New York. Since I saw it last week I have spoken to half a dozen men who have been discharging their obligations in that way during the past year."

Mme. Paderewski has gone to Boston and is visiting her relatives there while her husband s travelling through the West in his private ear, playing nearly every day in a different city. Her presence in New York had not the slightest effect on her husband's popularity with the large audiences that gathered at his matinee. The receipts of his New York concerts were indeed greater than during any preceding season, and his usual audiences are made up chiefly of women. Mme. Paderewski is not a beautiful woman, and not in any way likely to attract attention. She is merely a well-bred looking woman, who would never be taken from her manner of dressing as the wife of a musician who makes more money than any other in the world. During her husband's stay in New York she was the figure in an intecesting adventure which had no more serious results than to give her husband an uneasy quarter of an hour while ignorant of her whereabouts. He was playing in Brooklyn one night and Mme. Paderewski who was expecting friends in New York decided to return home earlier, dismissed her cab, and as she had never traveiled on the elevated road, decided to make that experiment. But instead of returning to New York as she intended she found herself on the outskirts of Brooklyn at the remotest station of the elevated road. Her husband had in the meantime returned to his hotel in New York and with the expected guests was anxlously awaiting her. The supper was delayed that night from 12 o'clock until 1 but when she finally arrived the enthusiasm over her safety was enough to make up for any delay. ceding season, and his usual audiences are

was enough to make up for any delay. The experienced traveller in New York sity who starts to go out of town on Sunday has already learned that a leisurely method of proedure will never accomplish his purpose. Sundays, when the streets are free from traffic and public conveyances would presumably be and public conveyances would presumably be able to travel more rapidly than usual, they, as a matter of fact, proceed more slowly, as they run on an entirely different schedule. Persons accustomed to allow a certain length of time to reach a ferry or station have discovered to their sorrow that this did not suffice on Sunday. In addition to the change in the time of running there are lewer vehicles of other kinds to be had, and case on Sunday, until the afternoon hansoms flock to Fifth avenue, are difficult to be had.

It is astonishing in view of the published reeipts of the actors and plays in New York heatres to understand why every manager should not be a millionaire whose wealth would make the Astors and Vanderbilts pale into insignificance. According to the information regularly supplied there must be very few theatres in New York that ever come through a week's performance without a gross taking of from \$10,000 to \$12,000. As theatrical managers are in the business for the purpose of making it profitable, they must must range their expenditures with a view to leaving a margin of profit. It must be true that every New York theatre plays approximately to such large business every week, else it would not be possible to find such frequent reference with such an air of authority and knowledge to the takings of the various theatres. In their inability to decide why it is one hears so little of the great fortunes made by theatrieal managers, readers are forced to conclude that they must be avaricious men if they continue year after year to pile up such vast sums. As a matter of fact, several New York theatres have been very prosperous this season, although the record up to this time last year was much to the advantage of the praceding season. Theatrical prosperity is sometimes difficult to explain, and it puzzies nobody more than the managers themselves. One instance of this was to be observed last week, when a wave of business unexpectedly swept up Broadway and fifled the theatres to an extent they had not been for weeks. Why this should have happened on this particular evening nobody was able to tell, and it merely had to be put down to one of the vagaries of the business. every New York theatre plays approximately

FOSS MAKES A RUN OF 115.

HE EASILY DEFEATS CONKLIN OF CHICAGO IN BILLIARD TOURNEY. The Score Is 400 to 198 and the Winner Averages Over Eleven-Smith of St. Louis Defeats His Old Rival, Threshie of Boston, in the Afternoon at K. A. C. Wilson P. Foss of Haverstraw made a great run of 115 points in his game last night against C. F. Conklin of Chicago in the Class A billiard tournament of the A. A. U., which is in progress at the K. A. C. Only a bit of hard luck prevented him from running the game then and there, but the got lined up in one of the fourteen-inch squares and in his effort to drive them out balk as the rules prescribe, he missed his 116th shot. This left him only thirteen points to make and he soon secured them, winning the game by a score of 400 to 108 His great run was wildly cheered by a large gathering of billiard enthusiasts who had as sembled to witness the game. Foss and Conklin began soon after 8 o'clock Conklin won the bank and after he had counted

three times Foss began business as though he meant to knock out McCreery's record-break ing average of the previous evening. He played swiftly and with great confidence. His opening effort was good for 17. Next he pushed up 8 buttons and then he poked the ivories for 42. These runs gave him a total of 67 and 16 more in the fourth inning brought his score up to 83. In the meantime Conklin had gathered 30 in all. The next five innings brought few carroms to Foss, but they served to pull him past the century mark for an average of 12%. A run of 10 in the tenth time at bat was followed by 2, 21 and 14. He failed to count in the fourteenth inning, but

his average was still above 10. Conklin played quite well for a while, but was not able to hold his opponent in check, The Chicago man scored sixteen in his eighth inning and then after 0, 5 and 3 put in another run of 16, followed by 1 and 0. In the fifteenth inning he made his best run. 35, which brought his total up to 109. Foss was only 148 at this time, but he answered Conglin's 35 with 19. While the Haverstraw expert gathered three zeros and a fifteen his

expert gathered three zeros and a fifteen his opponent increased his score by thirty-three in four innings, the best run of the lot being 23 in the nineteenth. Foss turned the half-way post in his twentieth inning with a break of 20. The score then stood 202 to 143 in his favor. It was an even thing for a while, and then Foss got in runs of 18, 16, 0, 14, 0, 8 and 6, which left him 130 points to go.

At this stage the veteran became warmed up in style and the result was the highest run of the tournament. He was mildly cheered as he passed the 50-mark and wildly applauded when he equalled the best previous run of 48. The cheers were deafening when he scored 100, but he kept right on and had the balls clustered in the upper right corner at 115. He, however, was forced by the rules to get the ivories out of balk and banked to effect this result. He failed to connect, but his run of 115 is expected to win the medal offered by the K. A. C.

Of course, Conklin, had no chance after that

K. A. C. Of course, Conklin had no chance after that. Foss only needed thirteen points to complete his string. He ran the game out in the thirty-fourth inning, taking an average of over eleven and leaving his opponent at 198, having defeated him more than two to one. The scores:

Foss-17, 8, 42, 16, 2, 12, 0, 4, 0, 10, 2, 21, 14, 0, 19, 0, 15, 0, 0, 20, 8, 0, 0, 18, 16, 0, 14, 0, 8, 6, 115, 8, 3, 7. Total-400.

Average-11 2t-34. High runs-115, 42, 21, 20, Conklin-3, 4, 8, 15, 0, 0, 3, 16, 0, 5, 3, 16, 1, 0, 85, 3, 3, 4, 23, 1, 8, 7, 14, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, e, 8, 1, 10, 0, 0, Total-198.

Average 5 28-34. High runs 35, 23, 16, 16. Referee Dr. A. B. Miller. Average—5.28-34. High runs—35, 23, 16, 16. Referee—Dr. A. B. Miller.

J. De Mun Smith of St. Louis and Charles Threshle of Boston had a great game in the afternoon. It developed into a hair-raising contest toward the end and both finished under the whip. Smith won by 400 to 377, but the Boston man's final run of 46 nearly scared the Westerner's friends to death. Both men played nervy billiards in the face of hard leaves." Threshie had a bit the worse of the bad luck if anything. The ivories acted poorly and the players were not just fit during the first stage of the game. The points came slowly for thirteen innings, Smith in that period having pushed up 63 buttons against 600 for Threshle. In the fourteenth inning Smith jumped to the front with a rapid and well-played run of 51, in which short rail work predominated. He carelessly missed an ensy draw and yielded the table to Threshle. Smith's score was now 114 and the New Englander proceeded to even matters up with a contribution of 54. This placed the totals at 114 each, and the average was a trifle over eight.

eight.
Then the St. Louis men quickly forged ahead.
A run of 3 was followed by one of 26. After counting 1 for his seventeenth inning he came back in the eighteenth inning with 22.
Threshie only made 1 point in four innings. Threshie only made I point in four innings. Then he began to pay the Westerner back in his own coin and Smith made three goose eggs and only I point in four innings. The Bostonian's contributions totalled 23 in the

Bostonian's contributions totalled 23 in the meantime.

Smith then got the ivories going again. A run of 24 in the twenty-third inning was followed by 33, which enabled him to pass the 200 mark. Threshie, however, was right after him, his break of 49 in the twenty-third putting the New Englander only 4 points in arrears, But his opponent's 33 gave him the call again and from that time on he was never headed although Threshie gave him a scare at the end.

The score:

Smith—10, 0, 9, 0, 10, 8, 3, 4, 13, 6, 4, 1, 0, 51, 3, 2, 3, 4, 13, 6, 4, 1, 0, 51, 3, 3, 4, 13, 6, 4, 1, 0, 51, 3, 3, 4, 13, 6, 4, 1, 0, 51, 3, 3, 4, 13, 6, 4, 1, 0, 51, 3, 3, 4, 13, 6, 4, 1, 0, 51, 3, 3, 4, 13, 6, 4, 1, 0, 51, 3, 3, 4, 13, 6, 4, 1, 0, 51, 3, 3, 4, 13, 6, 4, 1, 0, 51, 3, 3, 4, 13, 6, 4, 1, 0, 51, 3, 4, 13, 6, 4, 10, 6, 4, 1

The score:

Smith—10, 0, 9, 0, 10, 8, 3, 4, 18, 8, 4, 1, 0, 51, 3, 26, 1, 22, 0, 1, 0, 0, 24, 33, 3, 8, 6, 2, 6, 2, 10, 20, 1, 0, 11, 1, 1, 12, 8, 0, 29, 2, 2, 1, 0, 1, 4, 5, 0, 0, 0, 20, 12. Total, 400.

Average, 7, 22-54. High runs, 51, 33, 29, 28.

Threshie—1, 11, 0, 0, 7, 1, 19, 2, 1, 17, 0, 1, 0, 54, 0, 0, 1, 1, 6, 9, 7, 49, 0, 4, 21, 21, 3, 5, 0, 0, 9, 0, 9, 4, 0, 22, 6, 2, 3, 4, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 4, 0, 1, 0, 24, 46, Total, 377. Average, 7 6-53. High runs, 54, 49, 46, 21, Referee, C. W. Minor. The standing of the contestants follows:

W. L. 67. L. 2 0 Mia1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Conklin 0 2

The K. A. C's Big Meeting on Saturday

Night. New Yorkers will receive an opportunity to see most of the crack college athletes in competition at the indoor games of the K. A. C. at Madison Square Garden next Saturday. Columbia University has entered her entire track team and this has been followed by Princeton, Cornell, University of Pennsylvania and New York University. The committee in charge of the games has catered to the popular fancy with a series of relay races. Of these the greatest interest is aroused by the college team race in which the University of Pennsylvania, Cornell, Princeton and New York University will compete. Favoritism is equally divided between the four teams and a great race is expected.

A match race between the St. Joseph's A. A. team, representing Boston, and the Xavier A. A., representing New York, has stirred up considerable feeling between the athletes of the two cities, while the partisans of the Shamtwo cities, while the partisans of the Shamrock Harriers and the Pastime A. C. are
equally excited over the relay race arranged
between the teams of the two local rivals.

Dr. Mulligan of Yonkers, who, as a representative of the K. A. C. established a new record for three standing jumps at Boston last
saturday, will try to eclipse his own mark. He
will have a powerful competitor in R. C. Ewry
of the New York A. C., holder of the standing
broad jump record, who is in fine form and
anxious to make amends for his defeat at Boston. The officials of the meeting will be as
follows:

ton. The officials of the meeting will be as follows:

Referee, William B. Curtis, New York A. C. Judges; G. T. Kirby, N. Y. A. C. J. J. Frawley and John Newman, K. A. C. H. Obertubessing, N. W. S. A. C.; J. P. Boyle, F. A. C.; Oliver Shiras, I. A. A. A. A. C. C. Robert G. Smith, Fourth Regiment A. A. and H. H. Pangenberg, Princeton University: Timers C. C. Hughes, Delegate at Large to A. A. C. Strill Robinson, K. A. C.; Robert Stoll and Mercuser Bishop, N. Y. A. C.; C. J. Dieges, P. A. C.; Statter, Harry S. Cornish, K. A. C.; Measurers, C. E. Annett, Herbert Tut le, F. L. Whitson and Frank E. E. and, K. A. C. John Stell, N. Y. T. V.; J. G. Campton, N. W. S., A. C.; F. G. Abbott, Newark, A. G.; F. W. Rubien, St. George's A. C.; Handwapper, Thomas F. O'Brien, C. C.

Haplon and His Men in Possession of Their Old Grounds.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.-The attorney for the Baltimore Baseball and Exhibition Company filed his answer this morning to the temporary injunction granted by Judge Stockbridge to Philip Peterson, restraining the Exhibition Company from removing any of the stands or fences, &c., at Union Park. The counsel for fences, &c., at Union Park. The counsel for the Baltimore Baseball and Amusement Com-pany also filed a document this morning, which is an amended bill, explaining the grounds on which the temporary injunction was asked for more fully and in more technical language. Judge Stockbridge has passed an order with-drawing the forces of Peterson from within the Union Park inclosure, "without prejudice to any existing rights of either party." They have been withdrawn, and President Hanion's men once more reign supreme behind the breast-works. The hearing has been set for Feb. 12.

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ities recommend it more and more, and because experience teaches that Van Houten's Cocoa ought to be chosen before all other drinks. It is refreshing and strengthening, without the pernicious after effects peculiar to Tea and Coffee. It is a good nourisher and flesh-former. In addition, Van Houten's Cocoa is not expensive, as a 1-lb, tin will furnish from 100 to 120 cups. You cannot take too much of this healthy, easily digestible drink; and, even after the fullest use, the flavor never palls on the taste, but comes both fresh and refreshing.

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NEWS OF THE WHEELMEN.

Amateur Riders Reinstated by the N. C. A. Board of Control

Following the annual meeting of the N. C. A. on Tuesday, there was an all-day session of the Board of Control yesterday. The time was given chiefly to consideration of the racing rules, es pecially those to be framed for motor cycles. The American Racing Cyclists' Union has been asked to submit suggestions for changes in the pro lessional rules and a revised set will be adopted at a meeting of the board early in April. The following riders were reinstated in the amateur class: R. L. Wehrle, South Norwalk, Conn.; E. de Martini, Brooklyn; J. J. Gregory, Newark N. J. The following applications for reinstatement were rejected: John J. Burns, Leominister, Mass.; W. E. Tenzler, Waterbury, Conn.; J. T. Kelleher, Springfield; W. C. Anderson, East Greenwich, Conn.; S. J. Harvey, New Haven-In accordance with his own request Frank L. Kramer was formally transferred to the pro fessional ranks. A number of other additions to the professionals will be made before the outdoor season opens. It was decided that all riders who register between Feb. 1 and May 1 will re-ceive registration tickets good until May 1, 1901.

The special meeting of the International Cyclists' Association that was to be held at Paris, but was postponed until after the L. A. W. Assembly, will take place on next Saturday, three days after the League legislators meet.

It is now known that Conway W. Same is in the field for the L. A. W. presidency and as he is the only prominent candidate at present he is likely of election. This makes it pretty certain that the L. A. W. will abandon all effort and pretence to the control of racing, for Sams has declared himself emphatically as opposed to the sport in the organization. sport in the organization.

Peculiar fashions and fancies are to be noticed among the contingent of winter cyclists by one who will watch from a hotel plazza and lounge about the racks of a favored road house. In one rack yesterday was found a wheel the toe-clips on which were elaborately bound about with paper and stout thread. The owner was asked by a friend if the clips were sick or had been fractured. The owner was asked by a friend if the clips were grinned and in reply said:

"Nope, that's to keep the footsies warm, my greenle. Got newspaper in my shoes, too, and the combination is the best thing I've struck. It's something like the shotgan dose of medicine when you try a little of everything. I don't know whether it's the paper in the shoes, or the paper on the clips that is doing the most. I tried both on at the same time and find my toes keep warmer, so I'm letting well enough alone. It is not perfect, though, and I doubt if there is anything that is wholly satisfactory if one has sensitive toes. It is the numbness causad by the pressure of the pedals and the there is anything that is wholly satisfactory if one has sensitive toes. It is the numbness caused by the pressure of the pedals and the clips that affect the feet. The paper is softer and does not transmit the cold like the steel of the clips, but unless the clips are big the pressure will be worse. I have spread mine open. Some new kind of clip that will not numb the feet is much needed for winter riding. Last year I tried a pair of big mittens pulled over my shoes. They were warming, but I couldn't keep them on although I used a yard of twine; besides, they caused more sport than I could stand for. I guess rubber pedals and no clips is about the best thing, but I haven't the rubbers and this rigging is a relief."

Another oddity of the road was the appear-

haven't the rubbers and this rigging is a relief."

Another oddity of the road was the appearance of one of those riders who had started out without his gloves, forgetting how much colder the handle bars grow as the mileage increases. This careless man had picked up somewhere a couple of the straw coverings in which wine bottles are packed, and with one one each handle bar so that they covered his hands and wrists was making his way along with a smirk on his face that betokened pride in his originality. A rider who could hardly be accused of trying to set a fashion was one who pedalled along with a broken saddle fastened to his handle bars, while his coat tightly wound and tied about the seat-post served him as a substitute on his trip.

served him as a substitute on his trip.

It was after midnight before the first good roads meeting of the Automobile Club at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday was adjourned. The late speakers were Assemblyman J. A. Alids. Charles E. Simms. Jr., and I. B. Potter. Old-time workers for good roads declared the meeting one of the most notable they ever had attended, not only because of the union of the cyclists and motorists, but on account of the speakers being the most prominent authorities on the subject and their addresses being filled with valuable statistics. As an example of how the tax would be felt by the counties, State Engineer Bond said that if the State appropriated \$500.000, with the counties to make up the other \$500.000, as the law provides, this would mean for Westchester county 10 cents on every \$1,000 worth of property, according to the valuation of 1860. Albany county would have to pay \$9,065 on this basis, which is less than Westchester. A mile of macadam road costs about \$8,000, and with \$1,000,000 one hundred and twenty-five miles could be built. This would be a little more than two miles for each county if it was distributed that way. Thus, for instance, Albany county for its \$9,065 would get somewhat more than \$15,000 worth of good roads. More than thirty new State roads have been laid out by engineers and are now waiting for the funds to be appropriated. to be appropriated.

A Champion Collie Reported Dead. A report was received in this city late last night to the effect that J. Pierrepont Morgan's during the evening. According to the report the dog had been sick for over a week and was brought to this over a week and was brought to this city early yesterday morning and taken to a veterinary to be treated, but died soon after arrival. The collie is known as Cragston Ornament and is by Rufford Ormonde, out of Charlton Phyllis. As a two-year-old in 1857 he made a most remarkable record at the Westminster Kennel Club show.



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BREATHE AND BE BEAUTIFUL, Paradisiacal Condition of a Rainy Daisy

When the Air Is Full of Lungs. Prof. Thomas Jefferson Harris talked to the Rainy Daisles yesterday about their throats as well as their ankles. When he told them that women didn't cover their ankles enough, the long-skirted Daisles liked that. But when he said that sealskin jackets had been responsible for more deaths in New York in the last few years than smallpox, some of the wellprotected Daisies were cross. It appeared later

that deaths from smallpox in New York are very Miss Ada Laura Fairfield, head worker in the Miss Ada Laura Fairieid, nead worker in the West Side Settlement of the Y. W. C. A., has a mode of breathing by which, she told the Daisies, women may change their shapes at will. The secret of the whole business, as she confided to the alert Daisies, is to stand on the ball of the foot. When they could do that they would have freedom and self-respect, she announced. It is pleasant to have those two subtle qualities located at last, even though they be underfoot; it does away with so much guessing.

guessing.

Her breathing exercises Miss Fairfield advo-Her breathing exercises Miss Fairfield advocated strenuously. She assured the club that by throwing out their arms and breathing one way they could broaden their backs and narrow their chests, and a different combination would give them a full throat. So absorbed was Miss Ada Laura that she at last described that wholesome condition when "the air is full of lungs" and was brought back to reason only by the flippant sound of a barely suppressed giggle.

giggle.
The only objection to her breathing and arm-throwing combination, its advocate said, was that it made women's old clothes feel uncomfortable. The Daisles don't object to a good excuse like this for demanding new clothes.

BABY WAS BLUE IN THE FACE. At Bellevue the Phenomenon Was Found

to Be Related to Wash-day. It was washing-day vesterday with Mrs. Bridget Pitzgerald of 353 Third avenue. After she had washed and wrung out her clothes, she put them in a basket and went to the roof to hang them up, leaving behind on the kitchen floor her two-year-old daughter Maria. When she came back she found the baby lying on its stomach apparently gasping for breath and blue in the face.

Mrs. Fitzgerald seized Maria and ran all the way to Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. Barclay was on duty in the reception

room.
"Doctor," she said. "save the child's life if you can. See how the poor little one is blue in the face. Oh! Doctor!"
Dr. Barclay took a look at the child's face. Dr. Barelay took a look at the child's lace. Then he looked into Maria's mouth. It was blue inside.

"Mndam." he said. "do you use blueing?"
Mrs. Fitzgerald did use blueing and remembered that she had left four balls of it on the floor within Maria's reach.

"Just wash it off then," said the doctor, and he gave Maria back.

BOWLING RECORDS.

Postponed games prevented the A. N. T. from being finished last Monday. Three of the postponed series will be rolled this week, while the remaining games will be played as soon as the Metropolitans, Orchards and Orientals can agree upon a date. In addition to the records of the seven clubs already published in Tpr Sax, the following have also completed their schedule:

| Players | F ms. 8t. Sp. Br. Score, Aver. | Maler | 200 61 104 85 249 180 18-20 | Westberg | 200 68 94 38 204 180 18-20 | Matern | 200 68 94 38 204 180 18-20 | Matern | 200 68 85 49 209 175 1-20 | Coulon | 200 58 93 49 225 171 3-10 | Wingenfeld | 160 40 70 50 209 162 | Thum | 20 4 11 5 171 162 | Goldsmith | 20 4 10 6 159 154-56 | Team record...1000 301 467 282 994 869 1-5 BLEECKER BOWLING CLUB.

Schlichte... 200 55 109 36 214 179 0-10
Beam.... 180 53 81 46 203 172 4-9
Wragge 180 50 89 41 196 172 2-9
Ritter... 200 67 71 62 205 166 1-2
Dorland... 200 52 94 54 190 163 7-20
Rosenberg... 40 12 15 13 200 161 Team record...1000 289 459 252 935 852 3-20

GERMANIA BOWLING CLUB.

Chesterfield. 180 50 91 89 212 175 1-6
L. Sauer. 200 67 82 51 223 174 1-5
W. Sauer. 200 57 97 46 190 171 19-10
C. Sauer. 200 69 74 57 213 170 8-5
Clauss. 200 51 103 46 202 169 8-10
Bruckner. 20 7 8 5 180 174 Team record...1000 301 455 244 955 861 1-20 LOTUS BOWLING CLUB. W. Gerdes. 200 62 102 36 202 18154...

Rehm. 200 55 92 52 214 17014

Boemmermann 200 52 93 55 234 168 9-26

F. Gerdes. 60 10 30 11 216 180

Heath. 160 39 88 33 201 171 5-6

Modersohn 80 22 36 22 191 163 5-8

Warmuth. 100 23 44 33 175 15416

Team Record, 1000 273 485 242 897 852 1-5 ROSEDALE BOWLING CLUB, 200 57 80 63 213 167¼

160 47 82 81 205 1781·16

90 34 34 22 199 177

170 41 90 39 208 170

160 45 74 41 220 1694

100 30 40 30 223 1694

8 20 4 11 5 175 1634

100 21 45 34 192 1563·10 C. Sievers... Bellmer... Kessler... Lehrbach... D. Frereks. Tadman champion collie, Ornament, had died here Team Record. 1000 279 456 285 973 847 2-5

CENTRAL BOWLING CLUB, CENTRAL BOWLING CLUB.

200 57 89 54 210 168 9-20

90 22 47 21 200 172 8-9

60 20 25 15 223 172 1-8

100 27 47 26 191 168 1-10

140 47 50 43 201 165 5-14

120 28 56 86 208 163 7-12

20 7 6 7 169 161

170 42 73 55 199 159

50 16 16 18 168 156 2-5

40 10 14 16 164 15016

Baseball Notes.

Team Record . 990 276 423 291 912 824 19-20

Baseball Notes.

The Nebraska Indian baseball team, which played several games in western New York last year, will leave Lincoln for its fourth annual tour about April 20. The Indians wish to hear from cities in New York dearring games. Last season they won 108 games out of 143 played. The manager is Guy W. Green whose address is at Lincoln, Neb.

Hanover, N. H., Feb. 7.—George W. Tong of Brooklyn, manager of the Dirimouth baseball in ne, has made the following schedule: April 25, Exeter, at Exeter; 26, Andover, at Andover, 27 and 28, Harvard, at Cambridge, May 2. Tuffs, at Hanover, 5, Boston College, at Hanover, 7, Brown, at Hanover, 9, Yale, at New Haven; 10, Manhattan, at New York; 11, Fordham, at New York; 12, Orange, 16, and 17, Cuban K Giants, and 19, Wedleys, and Hanover, 24, Wesleysh, at Middletown; 25, and 26, Williams, at Williamsown, 30, Union, at Albany, A. M. and P.M., Jone 2 C. med, at Hanover, 4, Holy Cross, at Hanover, 6, Brown, at Providence; 9, Amherst, at Amherst, 13, Amherst, at Hanover, 9, Amherst, at Amherst, at Hanover,

Yachting Notes,

At the election of the New Rochelle Yacht Club E. T. Birdsall's name was printed on the ball its without his consent. It was announced thefore the election that he was not a candidate, and Georgie W. Sutton's name was substituted. Birdsall was not defeated, as no votes were east for him.

At a meeting held at the Hudson River Yacht Club on Tuesday evening A. G. Buchell, who has been the Secretary of the Hudson River Yacht Club for eight years, was agreeably surprised by receiving a hambone gold balke with the burges of the Ri. R. Y. C. on the front, and emraved on the back this inscription: "Presented to A. G. Bucholz by the Hudson River Yacht Club, Feb. 3, 1900."